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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 3.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN:—By the suffrages of your fellow citizens, you have been charged with the duty of representing them, and the interests of the Commonwealth, in the legislative branch of the government. The responsibilities you have assumed, and the duties to be performed should ever be regarded as paramount to every selfish or partizan consideration. The prosperity of the State, and the general welfare of the people, should receive your earnest attention, and be the aim and end of your legislative action. To promote these objects, I will cheerfully, in every legal and constitutional manner, during the continuance of my official term, co-operate with you.

The past year, with the exception of recent financial embarassment, has been one of general prosperity. No foreign wars—no fraternal strife has disturbed the peaceful quiet of our homes. Unwonted health, with its blessings, has been vouch-afed to us. Seed time and harvest have not failed—the earth hath yielded her increase, and richly rewarded the labor of the husbandman. The arts and sciences have been advanced, and the great interests of education, morality and religion liberally encouraged and sustained. Our nation in its unity—our free institutions in their integrity, with our rights and privileges civil and religious, have been preserved. Recognizing in these blessings the goodness of Almighty God, we should render to Him the homage of grateful hearts and the devotion of our sincere praise; and whilst humbly acknowledging His mercies to us as a people, let us still further express our gratitude to Him, by acts of individual charity and kindness to the poor and helpless in our midst. Sorrow now fills the hearts, and a gyesity darkens the homes of many of our citizens. Our liberality should be generous—our benefactions munificent; and thus, while the wants of the poor and suffering are relieved, the generous giver will find a rich reward in the pleasure that results from communicated good.

The finances of the Commonwealth are in a very satisfactory condition. During the past year, every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly paid from the revenues derived from the ordinary sources. The operations of this department will be presented to you, in detail, in the report of the State Treasurer.

For the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1857, the receipts at the Treasury, including balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1856, of $1,244,795 42, were $5,935,383 26. The aggregate expenditures for the same period, were $5,407,276 79. Balance in the Treasury, December 1, 1857, $528,106 47. Excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1856, the receipts from all sources were $4,690,587 84. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were $3,992,470 29, exhibiting an excess of receipts over expenditures of $698,217 55. The extraordinary payments for the year were $1,414,906 50, as follows, to wit: To the completion of the Portage railroad, $49,061 92; to the North Branch extension $138,798 85; to re-lay the south track of the Columbia railroad, $91,405 46; to enlarge the Delaware division, $46,263 00; for motive power in 1856, $81,604 24, for repairs in 1855 and 1856; $49,564 78; for the redemption of loans, $820,097 03, damages on public works, $46,552 65; old claims on the main line adjusted under the several acts of Assembly. $46,548 57, and for the new State Arsenal and Farmers' High School, $45,000 00.

The interest on the funded debt due in February and August last, was then promptly paid, and that falling due in February next, will be paid out of available means now in the Treasury. By virtue of the provisions of the act of the 13th of October, 1857, entitled "An Act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and for the relief of debtors," the State Treasurer will be enabled to pay the interest due in February, in specie or its equivalent. The credit of the Commonwealth has been fully and honorably sustained. The promptness with which every legitimate demand upon the Treasury has been met, has inspired public confidence in our securities; and although recent and existing financial revulsion may embarass the operations of the of the Treasury, and reduce, to some extent, the revenue, yet the ability of the State to meet her engagements and maintain her credit, under an honest and economical administration of her finances, is undoubted. The honor and credit of the State must and can be preserved intact.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report the sum of $414,920 29 as now in the Treasury to the credit of that fund. This amount will be applied to the redemption of relief notes yet in circulation, and to the payment of the funded debt of the Commonwealth

The commissioners of this fund, on the 7th day of September last, reported to me the sum of one million forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-four cents, ($1,042,857 64) of the debt of the Commonwealth, was held by them, as follows, viz:

Loans of 19th of April, 1853, over due, temporary,	$400,000 00
Loans of 9th of May, 1854, do,	164,000 00
Certificates of stock, loans of April 11, 1848, 6 per cent.,	66,501 00
Do., loans of various dates at 5 per cent,	9,316 64
Relief notes cancelled and destroyed,	373,040 00
Do. in Treasury, set aside for cancellation,	30,000 00
Total,	1,042,857 64

As required by law, I directed the certificates and evidences of this indebtedness to be cancelled: and on the 19th of September, 1857, issued my proclamation declaring the payment extinguishment and final discharge of one million forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty seven dollars and sixty-four cents (1,042,857 64) of the public debt.

In addition to the amount reported to be in the Treasury to the credit of the sinking fund, and applicable to the payment of the public debt, the commissioners of the fund now hold the sum of seven and one half millions of dollars, ($7,500,000) bonds of the Pennsylvania railroad company, pledged by law to the payment of the funded debt of the Commonwealth.

By the fourth section of the eleventh article of the Constitution, as amended and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State, at the general election held on the second Tuesday of October, 1857, it is made the duty of the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, to create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on the present public debt, and any additional debt thereafter constitutionally contracted, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000,) which "sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works from time to time, owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds or resources that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of Government, and, unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars," ($5,000,000)

This being the first session of the Legislature since the adoption of this amendment, the duty therein enjoined devolves upon you, and should be promptly and faithfully discharged.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State, including temporary loans, on the first day of December, 1856, as per reports of Auditor General and State Treasurer, was as follows, viz:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent. loans		$511,781 00
5 do		38,866,994 50
4½ do		388,200 00
4 do		100,000 00
Total funded debt,		$39,866,975 50

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation,	$220,556 00
Interest certificates outstanding,	24,691 37
Do unclaimed,	4,448 38
Domestic creditors,	1,164 00
Balance temporary loan, April 19, 1853,	400,000 00
Do do May 9, 1854,	184,000 00
Total unfunded debt,	834,859 75
	40,701,835 25

The funded and unfunded debt, at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1857, was as follows, viz:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent. loan,	$445,180 00
5 do,	38,773,212 52
4½ do,	388,200 00
4 do,	100,000 00
Total funded debt,	$39,706,592 52

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation,	$146,421 00
Interest certificates outstanding,	23,473 82
Do unclaimed,	4,448 38
Domestic creditors,	802 50
Total unfunded debt,	175,145 70
Total debt, Dec. 1, 1857,	39,881,738 22
Total debt, Dec. 1, 1856,	$40,701,835 25
Do do 1, 1857,	39,881,738 22
Decrease during late fiscal year,	820,097 55

These statements exhibit the gratifying fact, that during the past fiscal year, the public debt has been reduced eight hundred and twenty thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty five cents. During the same period large appropriations and payments were made on account of our public improvements, for old and unsettled claims adjusted under the act of last session, and for other extraordinary purposes.

The condition of the Treasury prior to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, justified the appropriation of at least $200,000 more in payment of the public debt, and arrangements were made by the Treasurer, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount; but after the suspension and the consequent financial embarrassment of the country, the proposed payment, from prudential motives, was postponed. Had this payment been made, in addition to the payment already reported, the statements and calculations submitted in my last annual Message in relation to the early payment and final extinguishment of the public debt, would thus far have been sustained by their actual verification. The causes that prevented their realization, it is believed, will soon cease to affect injuriously the revenue of the Commonwealth. Actuated by that indomitable energy that has ever characterized the American people—faltering for a moment, but not disheartened by adverse circumstances that surrounded us—roused to more vigorous action by disaster and defeat, our progress cannot long be checked, nor our prosperity long be interrupted. Confidence, the sensitive, yet powerful agency, that binds in unity and strength the great financial, commercial and industrial interests of our country and the world, has been suddenly impaired, producing financial and commercial distress, and affecting the revenues of the Commonwealth; but with the advantages resulting from the rapid development of our resources during the last quarter of a century—the immensely valuable increase of our agricultural, mining and manufacturing industry during the same period—the abundant harvests of the past year—our completed improvements, and all the elements of material wealth in our midst, its restoration at an early period is not problematical. Returning confidence will be the herald of returning prosperity. Notwithstanding, then, the present embarrassment and gloomy condition of the country, after a careful consideration of the present and prospective condition of the finances and resources of the Commonwealth, I cannot hesitate to re-affirm my belief "that the time is not far distant when Pennsylvania will stand redeemed from the oppression of her public debt, and her people be relieved from a taxation imposed to meet its accruing interest and maintain the faith and credit of the Commonwealth," and that "by practising strict economy in all departments of the Government—avoiding extravagant expenditure—refusing to undertake any new schemes of internal improvement, and holding to a rigid accountability the receiving and disbursing agents of the State, the realization of these views may be anticipated with confidence."

As corroborative of the opinion now and heretofore expressed, a brief review of the operations of the Treasury during the past three years, as connected with the payment of the debt of the Commonwealth, may not be inappropriate. In my first annual message to the Legislature the fact was stated, that during the three years intervening between December 1, 1851, and December 1, 1854, the public debt had been increased $1,584, 359 84; and that the total debt at the close of the fiscal year, December 1, 1854, was $41,608,595 74. At the close of the late fiscal year, December 1, 1857, three years later, the funded and unfunded debt, as before shown, was $39,881,738 22; decrease in three years $1,816,857 52.

Thus in three years the public debt has been decreased by actual payment and without resorting to the expedient of temporary loans, $1, 813, 857 52. If to this be added the sum of $414, 920 29 now in the sinking fund and applicable to the payment of the funded debt, the reduction will be $2, 231, 777 81.

These facts are not only gratifying but encouraging. It has already been stated that there is in the sinking fund the sum of $1,500,000—bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bearing interest at the rate 5 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and pledged to the payment of the funded debt. If this sum be added to the reduction before stated, we have presented to us a virtual if not an actual decrease of the State debt, of nine millions seven hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighty-one cents ($9,731,777 81,) showing the total funded and unfunded debt of the State on the first day of December, 1857, to have been thirty-one millions nine hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and forty one cents. ($31,966,818 41.)

In anticipation of the sale of the main line and the decrease in the public debt, the State tax, by an act of the last regular session, was reduced from three to two and one-half mills on the dollar; a reduction equal to one-sixth of the tax imposed for State purposes prior to that act. These facts speak for themselves. Well may the people be congratulated on such an auspicious beginning in the process of liquidation, and well may they with confidence anticipate the day of their deliverance from State taxation. Financial and commercial embarrassment may postpone—nothing but unwise legislation, and the imprudent or dishonest management of our finances, can prevent the early realization of their well founded anticipations.

The condition of the public works, their general operation, the receipts and expenditures during the past fiscal year, will be presented to you in detail in the report of the Canal Commissioners.

The total receipts at the Treasury, from the public works, for the year ending November 30, 1857, including receipts from the main line up to the first day of August last, were one million three hundred and eight thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-two cents, ($1,308,598 62.) The aggregate expenditures for the same period were one million three hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and five dollars and sixty-seven cents, ($1,312,705 67;) the expenditures exceeding the revenues four thousand one hundred and seven dollars and five cents, ($4, 107 05.)

The receipts at the Treasury from the several divisions were as follows, viz:

Main line, to August 1, 1857.	$796,550 33
Susquehanna and North and West Branch divisions.	287,718 95
Delaware division.	224,329 34

The receipts from the Delaware division are less than those of the previous year. The completion of rival railroads and other causes, have lessened the receipts from this important division of our public works; and it is feared will continue to decrease them. Its management has been satisfactory, and compared with other divisions of the public improvements, economical. The net revenue, at the Treasury, was $174,001 87, a decrease of $90,093 53, as compared with the receipts of the preceding year. In addition to the ordinary expenditures, the sum of $46,263 was paid for the enlargement and improvement of this division.

The North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania canal, although so far completed in the fall of 1856, that boats freighted with coal and other products, were successfully passed through its entire length from Pittston to the Junction canal, yet in consequence of a large portion of the "Horse Race dam" having been carried away by the freshet of last spring business on the canal was suspended the greater part of the past year. It was repaired during the summer, and in the fall business was resumed along its entire length. Soon after the same dam was again extensively injured by a sudden and heavy freshet, and the greater part of the canal rendered useless for business. An appropriation will be required to re-construct the dam.

This canal, although useful and valuable, appears to be doomed to failure and disaster. These are the fruits of former mismanagement and fraud in its construction. Every effort has been made to repair the errors of its early management, and to complete and render useful this division of our public works. Under proper management it can be successfully accomplished.

In pursuance of the act of the 16th day of May, 1857, providing for the sale of the main line of the public works, after giving the notice required by law, I caused the said main line to be exposed to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 25th day of June last, and sold the same to the Pennsylvania railroad company, for the sum of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, the highest price bid for the same, and the minimum price fixed in the act.

After a full compliance by the purchasers with the conditions of the act authorizing the sale, and the delivery of their bonds in number and for the amounts equal to and falling due at the time provided for the payment of the respective instalments, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on the 31st day of July, A. D., 1857, as directed by the act, transferred, under the great seal of the State, to the Pennsylvania railroad company, their successors or assigns, the whole main line of the public works, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, together with all the right, title and interest, claim and demand, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to or used in connection with the same by the Commonwealth; and the purchasers having given notice of their readiness to take possession of the said works, possession of the same was accordingly delivered to the Company on the first day of August last; of which notice was given to all Superintendents and Agents of the Commonwealth, by proclamation bearing date the 31st day of July, 1857, as required by the law authorizing the sale;

The bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the sum of seven and one-half millions of dollars, were received by the State Treasurer and are held by him for the purposes [illegible] exceeds of the sale being required by the 12th section of the act to be paid to the Sinking Fund and applied to the payment of the State debt.

I cannot forbear congratulating the people of the Commonwealth on the consummation of this sale. Public sentiment as expressed through the ballot box, and in other forms equally significant, demanded it—public policy and the interests of the Commonwealth required it.—It is done. The many approve; few complain, those most, who have gained an unenviable reputation by a reckless disregard of the public interests, as exhibited in the extravagant, useless and fraudulent expenditures of the public money for selfish or partizan purposes.

The sale of the Main Line has directed public attention to the importance and necessity of disposing of the remaining divisions of the public improvements. The reasons and policy that required and justified the sale of the one, apply with equal force to the sale of the other. The propriety of separating the State from the care and control of the public works, is not only evident to all who have given the subject a candid and impartial consideration, but the necessity is clearly established, by the history of their construction and management. They have failed to be a source of revenue to the Commonwealth, and if retained by the State, will require an expenditure in their repair and management, largely exceeding any revenue, that under the most favorable circumstances, can be derived from them. In any phase of the question, this separation is desirable, but in connection with the payment of the public debt and the reduction of State taxation, it becomes an object of more than ordinary interest. A sale, at the earliest practicable period, of the whole of our public works, for a fair consideration, upon terms just and liberal to the purchasers, and at the same time amply protective of the rights and interests of the people, should be authorized, by the Legislature. Such sale, with the application of the proceeds to the payment of the public debt, would secure its still more rapid extinguishment. The subject is recommended to your unbiased consideration.

The law incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company imposed a tax of three mills per ton, per mile, on all tonnage passing over that road, as an equivalent for any decrease in the revenues of the Commonwealth, that might arise from the anticipated competition of the road, with the business of the Main Line of the public improvements. This tax is not imposed upon the Company, but upon the tonnage, and is paid by the owners of the freight transported over the road; the company acting as agents in its collection and payment to the State. It is virtually a tax upon the trade and commerce of the Commonwealth, and upon the commerce of other States whose productions seek an Eastern market over this road; and thus by increasing the rate of charges and the cost of transportation the produce of the West is forced upon the competing railroads of other States and to other markets than our own. The necessity that required this tax, as regards the Commonwealth and her improvements, has ceased. Its continuance can only be justified as a revenue measure. It should be the policy of the State to invite the transmission of the products of other States through her territory to her own markets, and, therefore, the propriety of relieving the trade and business of the Commonwealth and country from this tax upon it, is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

In consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the banks of this, and the other States of the Union, and financial embarrassment and general prostration of business, I deemed it my duty to call, as authorized by the Constitution, an extra session of the Legislature, to meet at Harrisburg on the sixth day of October last. Although the relief provided by this extraordinary session of the General Assembly, was not as ample as the exigency of the case required, yet it was productive of many beneficial results, and served to allay the intense excitement and alarm that pervaded the entire community. By the act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, all banking institutions accepting the provisions of that law, were required to pay into the Treasury one-fourth of one per cent. on their capital stock. The amount realized by the payment of this bonus has not only defrayed all the expenses of that session, but will leave a balance in the Treasury of not less than thirty-five thousand dollars—a result certainly not injurious to the finances of the Commonwealth.

My views expressed in former communications on the subject of banks and banking capital, in their relations to the currency and the general interest of trade, remain unchanged.—However diverse our opinions may be on this subject, it must be admitted by all, that the banking and credit systems are so intimately interwoven with the business and commerce of the country, that their sudden separation, or a rash innovation, would produce consequences of fearful magnitude. That the present system of banking is perfect, is not pretended; that it could be assentially modified and improved, will not be denied. The present derangement of the currency may and will suggest the necessity of reform, not only in the system itself, but in the management of our banking institutions.

Unlimited credits by corporations or individuals have and will ever be an unmitigated evil. They contribute to bank expensions, rash speculations, extravagant living and excessive overtrading; always sure to be followed by ruinous revulsions. What the remedy should be, I do not deem it my province, under existing circumstances, to suggest; but to be permanent and effectual, it must accord with the natural and necessary laws of trade. The currency of a country forms no exception to these laws, and should be left to their operation and control, so far as may be consistent with the public good. It is, therefore, that a system of free banking, based on undoubted public securities, and coin in such proportion to circulation and deposits as may be deemed sufficient to secure their conlimitations and restrictions, is deemed preferable to the present system. Its introduction would correct many existing abuses not only in the system itself, but in the present mode of banking. These questions, however, with the remedies necessary to prevent a recurrence of the evils under which we now suffer, together with the nature and extent of the relief, if any, that may yet be required by the banks of the Commonwealth, to enable them to resume the payment of their liabilities in specie, are all referred to the wisdom of the Legislature. They are practical and important business questions, and as such should receive your intelligent consideration.

The present condition of our Commonwealth and country deserves at least passing remark. A severe financial revulsion has occurred; inducing a suspension of specie payments by the banks, not only of this Commonwealth, but of all the States of the Union, deranging the currency and affecting disastrously all the great interests of commerce and the industrial pursuits of the citizen. Labor is without employment, and thousands of strong, active men are now asking for work or bread. The causes assigned for these evils are almost as various as the interest or prejudices of those who undertake their explication. To whatever cause or causes they may be referred, it is neither just, nor proper, to charge all our present financial and commercial distress to the banks and their management. However, much they have contributed, other cases have operated still more directly and powerfully to produce these results; and among them first in importance and influence is the present system of low duties, in connection with the warehousing system, adopted as the policy of the General Government in 1846. The abandonment of the protective policy, as embodied in the tariff act of 1842, was resisted by Pennsylvania with a unanimity almost unparalleled in her history. Her representatives in both branches of the National Congress strenuously opposed the repeal of that act. The evils under which we are now suffering were predicted, as a consequence of such repeal.—But other counsels prevailed, the act was repealed, and the industry of the country exposed to a ruinous competition with the cheap labor of foreign nations. The disastrous effects of the repeal were postponed by the operation of causes well understood by every intelligent citizen. Famine abroad created an unprecedent demand for our breadstuffs, and the gold of California, although it may have added to the excitement of our progress, and contributed its full share in producing existing financial and commercial embarrassment, in millions, supplied the means of paying the overwhelming balances against us on our foreign importations. Under the present system of low duties, the excess of imports over exports has been beyond the most extravagant wants of the country. They have been enormous and ruinous—destructive of domestic industry, and involving the home manufacturer and home labor, in one common ruin. We have imported more than we could pay for, and much more than we needed. Pennsylvania abounds in iron ore. Iron and its manufactures are justly regarded as important elements of her material wealth; and from her abundance, if properly fostered and protected by a wise national policy, could supply the markets of the world; and yet, since the passage of the act of 1846, we have imported of iron and steel and their manufactures, more than two hundred millions of dollars in value; paid for in gold or our bonds and stocks, now held by foreign capitalists—the interest on which but adds to the burdens imposed upon us by our foreign indebtedness. The same is true of many other important branches of home industry. Many millions in value of cotton and woolen goods have, during the same period, been imported, that should have been made in our own workshops, should have been woven on American, and not on British, French or German looms.

As an example of the practical working of the system, official documents exhibit the fact, that during the past four years the imports of foreign merchandise, exceeded our exports one hundred and eighty-four millions two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and as a consequence, the drain of the precious metals was correspondingly great. The amount of specie sent out of the country during that period, was two hundred and thirteen millions and three hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars—specie imported twenty-six millions nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars; leaving a balance against us on specie account of one hundred and eighty-six millions four hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars. This depleting process, aggravated by excessive importations, unsettled the currency and induced an inflated paper circulation, resulting in bank suspensions and financial embarrasment. But the evil does not end here. An inflated paper currency, by cheapening the price of money, increases in this country the cost production, and thus, whilst the American Manufacturer is exposed, under a system of low duties, to a ruinous competition with the cheap labor of Europe, he is paid for his goods in a currency less valuable than that paid to his foreign competitor. As a necessary result the home fabric is driven from the market, and the home manufacturer ruined. The operation of the causes, stimulated by low duties, is sufficient to destroy the industrial energies of any people.

With these facts before us, it is no matter of surprise that our mills, factories and furnaces have been closed, and thousands of honest laborers thrown out of employment; that commerce has scarcely an existence, that bankruptcy and ruin are around us, and our general prosperity paralyzed. To avoid these disasters, to which we have been periodically exposed, reform not only in our system of banking, but in our revenue laws, becomes indispensable.

If the principle of the act of 1842 had been preserved—even if its rate of duties had been reduced, our specie by millions would not have gone into foreign coffers to build up and sustain what would be prosperous, and the cry "we want work," issuing from a thousand lips, in our large cities and manufacturing districts, would not now be heard; nor would a foreign debt of nearly five hundred millions of dollars exist to startle and alarm us. That system that practically prefers *foreign* to *home* labor—that keeps our workshops in Europe, instead of building and supporting them here—that takes our gold to pay the wages of the British laborer, whilst our own are without employment and without bread,—that fills the country with foreign merchandise to the exclusion of the home fabric,—that lays the British rail upon the road through our iron districts and by our rolling mills, whilst they are silent and deserted, and that invites to speculation and extravagance, is at war with every true American interest and should be at once abandoned.

A period of low duties has always been marked by excessive importations,—large exports of specie—overtrading—bank expansions and suspensions, and financial and commercial revulsions. Under the protective policy these peculiar and startling characteristics of free trade have all been wanting. The history of the country establishes these facts. A well regulated tariff, adjusted to protect the productive industry of the country, is not only the true policy of the Government, but is a better regulator of the currency and a more certain security against bank expansions, than any system of pains and penalties yet devised for the control of banking institutions, or the operations of capital. To this we should return. Pennsylvania is yet true to her ancient and long cherished convictions of its propriety and necessity. She may have been misled. Political and partizan pressure may have forced her from her true position. This was her misfortune, not her fault. She sees and feels the wrong, and with an emphasis, intensified by her injuries, will demand redress; protection for herself and the great industrial interest of her people.

The agricultural interests of the country should ever be fostered and sustained by the State. They are first in necessity and usefulness, and constitute the basis of State and National prosperity. Upon their progress and development depend the success of our mechanical, manufacturing and commercial interests.

Agriculture, in its varied and multiplied relations, is the unfailing source of national wealth, and to its promotion all should contribute. Individual enterprise and liberality, State and county associations, have done much to advance this important branch of protective industry; have collected and circulated much valuable information; and encouraged by their honorable exertions, the progress of scientific and practical agriculture. Science and art have nobly proffered their aid—the State should not withhold her encouragement and support.

I have heretofore recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, in connection with some one of the State Departments, to give efficiency to the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject. Impressed with the necessity and usefulness of such a Bureau, I again earnestly recommend it to your favorable consideration.

"The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania," an institution incorporated by the Legislature in 1855, is entitled to the especial attention of the friends of Agriculture. In the teachings of this institution, the scientific and the practical are united: and whilst the art of farming and all that pertains to the management, business and work of a farm, will be the

subject of instruction, the natural science, in their relation and application to practical agriculture, will also be taught. The student of the institution will be enabled to test, in his daily occupation, the truth and value of the knowledge communicated.

Much of the land connected with the school has been successfully cultivated during the past year. Orchards of every variety of fruit and hedges have been planted, and many valuable improvements made. A double storied barn, large and convenient, as also the farmer's house and part of the out-buildings have been erected and occupied.

From the report of the trustees we learn that "a contract has been made for the erection of an edifice calculated for the residence of Professors, Lecture Halls and Dormitories for students, to be built of stone, four stories high, two hundred and thirty-three feet in front, with wings, and to cost fifty-five thousand dollars. This building is already in progress, and it is hoped that a part of it may be put under roof and be so far completed as to enable the Board to make arrangements to receive a few students before the close of the current year." The Legislature, at their last session, appropriated fifty thousand dollars to this institution, one-half of which has been paid; the remaining twenty-five thousand dollars to be paid on condition that an equal sum be realized from other sources, within three years from the passage of the act making the appropriation.

The objects and character of this institution —its relation to agricultural knowledge, and as the pioneer in the great work of agricultural education, commend it to the generous patronage of the Legislature, and to the Confidence and liberality of the people of the Commonwealth.

The report to be submitted by the Superintendent of Common Schools will present a clear and satisfactory statement of the general operation of the system during the past year.

The separation of the School from the State Department, by the act of the last session, was a just tribute to the importance and value of our common school system. The great educational interests of the State, the care and guardianship of the intellectual, social and moral improvement of the youth of the Commonwealth, should occupy a prominent and independent position among the departments of the government. If the care of the treasure of the Commonwealth, the development of her material wealth, and the advancement of her politico-economical interests, have received from the government the marked and distinctive recognition of their importance, how much more should the mind of her youth—with its wondrous activities—its constantly unfolding energies, and its infinite superiority to the material and physical, claim a still higher consideration, and receive from the representatives of the people, a more honored recognition.

As an independent department, greater efficiency will be given to the system—a more direct and immediate supervision will be secured—the details of its operation more carefully observed—its deficiencies discovered—its errors corrected—the accomplishment of its noble purposes and objects rendered more dangerous and debasing influence of political excitement, and partizan prejudice.

The country superintendency, tested by experience, has realized the just expectations of the friends of the measure, and may now be regarded as a permanent and indispensable part of the system. When committed to competent men, it has accomplished a noble work in promoting the success and usefulness of our common schools; and wherever the duties of the office have been faithfully performed, the character of the schools, has been elevated, their number and the number of scholars increased, and the confidence and encouragement of the public secured. In the hands of incompetent men, these results have not been obtained. but, on the contrary, opposition has been provoked, and the cause of common school education retarded. This office should not be committed to any but men thoroughly qualified by education and experience for the performance of its arduous and responsible duties: and if the school directors of any county, in disregard of their obligations, from opposition either to the system or the office, select an incompeteat person for the place, the odium of the act, and of failure to secure the benefits resulting from a proper and intelligent administration of the office, should rest upon them, and not upon the law authorizing the appointment. The defects of the system, when clearly established, should be promptly corrected; but change is not always, reform: and innovation, induced by selfishness or prejudice, may endanger its permanency and destroy its efficiency.

The act of the 20th day of May, 1857, providing for the due training of teachers for the common schools of the State, by encouraging the establishment of Normal schools within the districts designated in the law, has received the cordial approbation of all interested in the success of our common schools. The passage of that act inaugurated a new era in the history of common schools education in Pennsylvania. It is a movement in the right direction; full of encouragement and hope for the greater perfection and usefulness of the system. Large and enthusiastic meetings of the friends of education have been held, in many of the districts, to promote the establishment of Normal schools, as contemplated by the act; and liberal sums of money have been subscribed to secure this desirable object. A noble work has been commenced, and sustained by individual enterprise and liberality—encouraged by the State, and vindicated by its own intrinsic merit, it must go on until State Normal schools, in number and efficiency, equal to the supply of well-trained teachers, shall become the just pride and boast of Pennsylvania.

The organic structure of our system is as perfect, perhaps, as human legislation can make it; but it needs the competent and thoroughly trained teacher to give it greater vitality and efficiency, and secure the full accomplishment of the purposes of this creation. The teacher, the properly educated, the well trained, the scientific teacher, is the great want of the system. We need the *teaching mind*, not the automaton movements of mere physical organization or antiquated routine, to direct and control the intellectual energies of the youth of the Commonwealth. We required mind, educated mind, in our schools, that knowledge may be communicated, not only effectively and practically, but that in training the young, they may be taught to think—and how to think—to investigate, and know for themselves, and thus be fitted and prepared for the high and responsible duties of the man and the citizen.

This deficiency can only be supplied by State Normal schools for the education of teachers. To them we must look. The future is full of hope. Much has already been done to provide for their establishment and support. In connection with honorable individual effort, more legislative encouragement may be required. It should be given cheerfully and promptly. No subject of greater interest can claim your attention; no one appeals with more reason and truth, to duty and patriotism.

Teachers' institutes, as auxiliary to Normal schools, should be aided by the State.—Through their agency, sustained by the noble and self-denying efforts of the teachers themselves, much good has been accomplished in educating and training teachers, and in dignifying a profession too long undervalued by those most deeply interested in their useful labors.

In the great work of popular education there should be no retrograde movement in Pennsylvania; no yielding to the impotent clamor of ignorance, selfishness or prejudice, in their attempts to stay its progress. These, one and all, may denounce and condemn, but virtue, patriotism, truth, bid you onward. Let the system be maintained in its unity and usefulness; let it be improved and perfected in its details: but let no act of yours impair its strength, or mar the beauty and harmony of its proportions.

Based as our institutions are on the will of the people—dependent for preservation on their virtue and intelligence—knowledge with us should occupy the high position to which it is so pre-eminently entitled. Knowledge founded upon the pure principles of eternal truth, is the crowning glory of the citizen—the safeguard and defence of the State. Education, full and free to all, is the boon we ask for the children of the Commonwealth—it is the duty, paramount to all others, the State owes to her citizens, The aid of the Commonwealth should be liberally bestowed.—The subject, in all its relations, is warmly commended to the generous care and patronage of the Legislature.

Legislation, whilst properly encouraging the development of the material wealth of the State, should recognize the still higher obligation to improve the social, intellectual and moral condition of the people. The amelioration of human suffering, the reformation of the erring, and the correction of youthful viciousness, are objects that deserve the attention of the philanthropist and statesman. To secure these results, the educational, charitable and reformatory institutions of the Commonwealth should be fostered and encouraged by liberal legislation.

The reports of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Pittsburg, will be laid before you, and will exhibit in detail their operations for the past year.

These institutions, in their objects and results, merit and should receive our warmest approbation. The condition of no class of suffering humanity appeals with more thrilling power to our sympathies, than that of the insane. Ignorant of the frightful malady that oppresses them, shrouded in the fearful gloom cial joys of home and friends, the aid of the benevolent and the benefactions of the Commonwealth should be liberally and cheerfully given to them.

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburg, again ask to share the bounty of the Commonwealth. These schools for the erring, neglected and out-cast children and youth of the State—these homes where kindness rules and love subdues the vicious and incorrigible, should not be denied their request.

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb" Asylums at Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble-minded children, present their annual claim for your sympathy and aid. The darkened eye, the silent tongue, and the weakened intellect, in sorrow and sadness, appeal to the representatives of the people for this boon. It cannot be refused.

My views in relation to "local," "special" and "omnibus legislation," have been so frequently expressed, in communications to the Legislature, that their repetition now is unnecessary. Such legislation, often so subversive of private rights—so detrimental to the public interest, and generally so mischievous in its consequences—should not be encouraged or permitted.

The report of the Adjutant General will be laid before you. To its valuable and important suggestions I invite your careful consideration.

I must again call the attention of the Legislature to the subject of revising the militia laws of the State. They are so crude and imperfect, in many of their provisions, and obscure in some of their enactments, that it is difficult to discover the object intended, or comprehend the duty enjoined. The powers and duties of the respective officers connected with the military organization of the Commonwealth, should be more clearly defined. Greater encouragement should be given to the formation of volunteer companies; the entire system should be remodeled, and placed in a position to become alike honorable and useful to the State.

The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, by an ordinance passed the 7th day of April, 1856, and officially communicated to the Legislature at their last general session, proposed to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a lot of ground, in that city, for the purpose of erecting an Arsenal thereon. By the act of the 6th of May, 1857, the Governor was authorized to accept from the Mayor of Philadelphia, under the seal of the Corporation, the conveyance in fee simple of the lot of ground proposed to be donated to the Commonwealth, for the purpose indicated. The conveyance was duly executed by the Mayor on the 26th day of June, 1857, and delivered and accepted on the 31st day of July following, as directed by the act. The fourth section of the same act authorized the Governor to apply the proceeds of the sale of the Arsenal in Philadelphia ($30,000 00) to the erection of an Arsenal on the lot of ground thus granted to the Commonwealth. In pursuance of the authority conferred, a contract was made with a skillful and experienced Architect, for the erection and completion of the proposed Arsenal; to be large and commodious, and adapted to the purposes intended. The building was immediately commenced under the direct supervision of the Adjutant General, and is now completed and ready for the reception of the Arms, Military stores and equipments of the Commonwealth.—It is of brick, three stories high, one hundred and eighty-two feet front on Filbert street, and fifty feet in depth. The foundation walls of stone, are solid and massive. The cost of construction did not exceed the appropriation. It is a substantial and elegant structure and will be a safe depository for the public arms—an ornament to the city, and a credit to the Commonwealth.

One of my predecessors, in his annual communication to the Legislature, immediately after the close of the late war with Mexico, recommended the erection of a monument to the memory of those citizen soldiers, from Pennsylvania, who died in the service of their country in that war. It is due to them, that some public acknowledgment of their patriotic services should be made by the State. Concurring in the sentiments expressed in the communication to which reference has been made, I would also invite your attention to the propriety of erecting, in the public grounds of the Capitol, a suitable monument to their memory —and thus honor those who by their undaunted bravery and invincible valor, honored our noble Commonwealth.

The publication of the Geological Report of the State, under the superintendence of Prof. Rogers, is rapidly approaching completion.—The engravings and illustrations are nearly completed, and the first volume now in press, which he expects will be ready for delivery soon after the meeting of the Legislature, and the second and last volume before its adjournment or immediately thereafter. The style and general execution of the work will be equal, if not superior, to that of any similar publication by our sister states. It will fully sustain the reputation of the distinguished Geologist, by whom the surveys were made, and who has devoted so much care and attention to its publication. The large geological map of the State, which will accompany the volumes, will not be finished before the close of the year. Great care has been taken to make it perfect in all its details. The whole work will be a valuable addition to geographical, as well as geological, science, and will be alike useful to the citizens of the Commonwealth, and honorable to its author.

The resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, were published as directed by that instrument. In accordance with the provisions of the Act of 12th of May, 1857, the proposed amendments were submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, on the second Tuesday of October last. The returns of said election have been received, and will be delivered to the Speaker of the Senate, as directed by law, when the fact of their adoption by a large majority, will be officially ascertained and announced.

The fourth section of the first article of the amended Constitution, requires the Legislature, at their first session after the adoption of this amendment, to divide the city of Philadelphia into Senatorial and Representative districts, in the manner provided in that section. This duty devolves upon you, and should be performed with fidelity and due regard to the interest and rights of the people of that city.

Relieved from the imputation of selfishness, I cannot forbear presenting for your consideration a subject that should claim your earliest attention Seat of the Government, for the use of the Governor of the Commonwealth. The want of a public mansion has been seriously felt by all who have been called to occupy that official station. Whilst almost all our sister States have provided residences for the accommodation of their Chief Magistrates, Pennsylvania, for reasons not creditable to her as the "Keystone State," has refused to incur the expense necessary for the erection of such a building. The failure to provide, in this manner, for his accommodation, subjects the Governor to much inconvenience, oftentimes vexations and annoying. A suitable house cannot always be obtained here, and in that event he is compelled to be shut up in the rooms of a hotel, or crowded with his family into some small and obscure dwelling, alike unfitted for domestic comfort or the exhibition of the amenities and courtesies or social life. It should be remembered that the Governor of the Commonwealth is regarded as the representative of the people, socially, as well as politically, and therefore he should be enabled, by every proper appliance, to represent truly their social virtues and character.—This he cannot do, to the extent desired, on the very meagre salary he receives; and I do not hesitate to affirm that no one occupying this office can, without drawing largely on his private income, exercise the hospitalities or maintain the dignity properly associated with the position. I have avoided all useless expenditures, and yet the salary received, has been wholly insufficient to defray the expenses necessarily incurred. This should not be permitted. Every consideration of public policy, every honorable impulse of proper State pride, require that the Chief Executive Officer of the Commonwealth should be provided with a suitable residence, at the Seat of Government, and with a salary adequate to the expenditure incident to his high official position.

In my last annual communication to the General Assembly, my sentiments were fully expressed in reference to reform in the naturalization laws, and the admission of applicants to the right of citizenship—to the preservation of the purity of elections, by the prevention and punishment of fraudulent and illegal voting, and the enactment of a judicious registry law—to freedom as the great centre truth of American republicanism—the great law of American nationality—to the rights of the States, as Independent Sovereignties, and the power and duty of the General Government to prevent the extension of the institution of slavery to the free territories of the Union—to the wrongs of Kansas, as exhibited in the violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty by the General Government, in its attempts, by the military power of the country and otherwise, to defeat the will of the majority in that territory; wrongs still existing and aggravated by recent outrages on the rights and privileges of that people, and approved by high National Executive authority. To the views then presented, you are respectfully referred.

By the expiration of the constitutional term, my official connection with the Government of the Commonwealth will soon cease. The powers, under the constitution, vested in me by the people, will be transferred to another of their own selection; and with my warmest wishes for his success, I will, relieved from the cares and anxieties of official place, retire to private life. In the discharge of the duties devolved upon me, I have endeavored to the extent of my ability, to promote the interests and honor of the Commonwealth, and the virtue, the happiness and prosperity of her citizens. If not successful, I have at least labored to deserve success; and in surrendering the trust committed to me, by a generous people, my only regret will be, that I have not been able to serve our noble Commonwealth with a zeal and ability equal to the interest I feel in her progress and welfare. Whatever of merit, or demerit may attach to my administration, whatever may be the opinions entertained of my conduct of the affairs of State, I can at least claim from my fellow citizens, with a full consciousness of its right the award of good intention, and will enjoy in my retirement, the proud satisfaction of knowing that no act of mine, or of my administration, in tendency or fact, injured or corrupted the public morals, retarded the prosperity, or tarnished the fair fame of my native State. I will surrender to my successor the cares and responsibilities of the office I now hold with greater cheerfulness than I assumed them; and will return, without a murmur, to the society and companionship of those, who can approve without selfishness, and censure only at the bidding of truth and friendship. To the judgement of impartial history I commit my administration and its acts, without a fear of the result: and when time shall have softened the asperity of partizan feeling—healed the bitterness of disappointment and corrected the errors of prejudice, truth will sustain the judgement and justice approve the record.

Our beloved Commonwealth, rich in all the elements of material greatness, her broad and fertile fields—her lofty mountains, filled with inexhaustable mineral wealth—her rivers and her streams—her internal improvements, her furnaces, rolling-mills, and factories—her colleges, academies, and her noble system of common schools—her churches and charitable institutions—her population, enterprising, energetic, intelligent and prosperous—all these are justly the pride of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian. Our mighty republic, "the free heart's hope and home"—the Constitution and the union of the States—the civil and religious privileges of the people—the right of conscience and freedom of worship—the great and essential principles of liberty and free government, here enjoyed, and our American Nationality, founded in a true and single devotion to home and country, are objects that fill with patriotic emotion, the heart of every American citizen. May they be cherished and defended until patriotism ceases to be a virtue and liberty be known only as a name.

The true glory and greatness of a nation consist, not alone in the number, privileges or intellectual superiority of her people, her material wealth or physical strength, her political position or form of government. "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and "happy is that people whose God is the Lord." Our fathers trusted in Him, and were not disappointed. Recognizing Him as the Sovereign Ruler of Nations and Men; invoking a continuance of His watchful care over the interest of the Commonwealth, and His blessing upon your official labors—may your acts and the acts of those who may succeed us in the administration of the government, in their character and results, be such as patriotism demand, and honor, truth and conscience can sanction and approve.

JAMES POLLOCK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 6, 1858.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—From advices received to-day it appears that the Mormons will not retreat from Utah, as was expected by the Government, but will fight it out where they are. This insures us a bloody war in the Spring.

The following orders will be issued from the headquarters of the army on Monday, directing the movement of the troops destined to reinforce the troops now *en route* for Utah:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 1.
Headquarters of the Army,
NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

The General-in-Chief, with the approbation of the War Department, directs the following movements:

1. The army of Utah will be reinforced, as soon as practicable, by the First Regiment of Cavalry, Sixth and Seventh Regiments of Infantry, and light companies A. and M., Second Artillery.

2. Forts Smith, Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap will be abandoned for the present, and all the troops comprising their garrisons, except the Ordnance Sergeants, will at the earliest possible day proceed to Jefferson Barracks.—The companies at Fort Smith, by the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, those at Forts Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap, by the Red and Mississippi rivers, if transportation on the former river can be obtained without too great a delay otherwise by Fort Smith and the first named rivers.

3. The Fourth regiment of artillery, now in Kansas, will take post as follows:—Headquarters, with two companies, at Fort Riley; the Lieutenant Colonel, with four companies, at Fort Laramie; the junior Major, with two companies, at Fort Kearney, and two companies at Fort Leavenworth; the companies in each case to be designated by the Colonel. This regiment will be put in march for its several stations by the Commanding General of the Department of the West as early as practicable.

4. An officer of rank being necessary at Fort Kearney, the junior Major of the 4th Artillery will at once proceed thither and assume command of the post.

5. In due time further orders will be given for the march of the reinforcement across the Plains, and preliminary measures will be commenced at once by the several Staff Departments and officers concerned for preparing the troops and the supplies for the movement.

6. Measures will also be taken for filling up the regiments and companies to the maximum standard; and also for furnishing recruits for the other troops composing the army of Utah.

7. The several Departments of the Staff will take prompt measures to secure the public property at the posts to be abandoned.

By command of Lieutenant General Scott.
IRVING McDOWELL, Asst. Adj. General.

Despatches were received here this evening from Kansas to the effect that the free State men had elected their ticket. At least such was the aspect of the vote as far as heard from. Everything was quiet in the Territory.

Considerable excitement prevails among initiated politicians as to the position of Governor Wise on the Kansas question and the policy of the Administration. It is believed there is a combined and deep political Wise and Douglas movement against the President.

The stockholders of the Bank of Corydon (Ind.) have resolved to wind up their concern because the times are too hard to make it pay.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c..) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 4, 1857.–zz.

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Specimen Copies sent free.

☞ *Bills of all the Banks taken that pass current in the States from whence they are sent Postage stamps are also received.*

Dec. 10, 1857.–8t

RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber still continues his RESTAURANT, AND BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY, at his old stand, in the Rising Sun Building, in Juliana Street, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.

He has fitted up an OYSTER ROOM, and will keep on hand throughout the season a full supply of the freshest and choicest OYSTERS the Baltimore market will afford.

He keeps constantly on hand the choicest and best CAKES, CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS ever offered to the public.

Also, Chambersburg ALE and BEER, constantly on hand, also CIDER and other drinks.

☞ Parties supplied, on the shortest notice, with Ice Cream, Cakes and Confections.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, and having been constantly engaged in it for many years, he feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit. JOHN J. LUTHER.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1857.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will built to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c.. &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King, and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. HENRY S. KING.

Look Here, Storekeepers and Others!

THE greatest assortment of Toys of every description, and Fancy articles of an endless variety, you can find at the great Curiosity Store, No. 144, N. 2d St., above Arch, Philadelphia. Also Fancy Baskets, Pipes, Segar Cases. Tobacco Boxes, Dominoes, Canes, China, Kid, and Wax Babies, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

JOHN DOLL, *Importer.*
144, N. 2d St.

Sept. 4, 1857.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call, then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it: and surely, the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curls, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongues of thousands.

Watertown, Mass., May 1, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Allow me to attest the virtues and magic powers of your Hair Restorative. Three months since, being exceedingly gray, I purchased and soon commenced to use two bottles; and it soon began to tell, in restoring the silver locks to their native color, and the hair which was before dry and harsh, and falling off, now became soft and glossy, and it ceased falling; the dandruff disappeared, and the scalp lost all the disagreeable itching, so annoying before, and now, I not only look but feel young again.

Respectfully, yours, etc.
CHAS. WHITNEY.

New York, Oct. 2, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: After reading the advertisement in one of the New York journals, of your celebrated Hair Restorative, I procured a half pint bottle, and was so much pleased with it that I continued its use for two months, and am satisfied it is decidedly the best preparation before the public. It at once removed all the dandruff and unpleasant itching from the scalp, and has restored my hair naturally, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

You have permission to refer to me, all who entertain any doubts of its performing all that is claimed for it

MISS FEEKS, 26½ Greenwich Av.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. It restored my hair where it had fallen off; it cleans the head, and renders the hair soft and smooth—much more so than oil.

MARY A. ATKINSON.
Louisville, Nov. 1, 1855.

State of Illinois, Carlisle, June 27, '55.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought prematurely gray, but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREESE,
Ex-Senator United States.

[*From the Washington Star.*]

Among the many preparations now in use for the restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, there are none that we can recommend with more confidence than Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, now in general use throughout the States. This preparation possesses the most invigoratin qualities, and never fails in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions. We refer our readers to the advertisement for a few of the innumerable certificates which have been sent by parties who have been benefitted by it, and who feel happy in giving testimony to its wonderful effects produced on them.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggists, generally.

Oct. 30, 1857.–3m.

DR. SANFORD'S
INVIGORATOR,
OR LIVER REMEDY

IS AN ARTICLE THAT EVERY BODY needs who is not in a perfect state of health for the *Liver* is second only to the heart in our human economy, and when that is deranged the whole vital machinery runs wrong. To find a medicine peculiarly adapted to this disease has been the study of one of the proprietors, in a large and extended practice for the past twenty years, and the result of his experiment is the Invigorator, as a never-failing remedy where medicine has any power to help. As a Liver Remedy it has no equal, as all testify who use it.

A lady writing from Brooklyn, says, "Would that I could express in this short letter the value your Invigorator has been to me in raising a large family of children, for it has never failed to relieve all affections of the stomach, bowels or attacks of worms. If mothers once had this remedy placed within their reach, and were taught how to use it, a fearful and untold amount of agony might be saved."

One of our prominent bankers says, "Five or six years since I found myself running down with a liver difficulty; resorting to your Invigorator, was greatly relieved, and, continuing for a season, was entirely restored."

A clergyman called at our office the other day and said he had given a poor woman a bottle, who was suffering very badly from Liver Complaint, and before she had taken the whole of it she was at work earning bread for her family.

A gentleman, recently from the West, says, while at Chicago, he was attacked with a slow, lingering fever, that baffled the skill of physicians, but the Invigorator cured him in a few days.

One of our city merchants said, while on a visit to Troy, a few days since, he was attacked with bowel and stomach disorders, so as to confine him to his room, he sent to the drug store for a bottle of Invigorator, took one dose, which relieved him so that he was able to attend his business.

An acquaintance, whose business compels him to write most of the time, says, he became so weak as to be unable at times to hold his pen, while at others, sleep would overpower him, but the Invigorator cured him.

A gentleman from Brooklyn called on us a week or two since, looking but the shadow of a man, with a skin yellow, pale and deathlike.—He had been for a long time suffering from Jaundice and Dyspepsia, and unable to attend to his business. We saw him again to-day a changed man, and to use his expression, he has not seen the bottom of the first bottle, and further adds "it saved my life, for I was fast going to a consumptive's grave."

Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, so generally known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a Liver Invigorator, producing the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in society, and it is, without doubt, the best preparation now before the public.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggist's generally.

Oct, 30 .1857.

BAZINS Fancy Soap—shaving Cream, just received from the city, by Dr. Harry.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 15, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Reduction of Terms!

THE INQUIRER AT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, IN ADVANCE!

We have changed the terms of the BEDFORD INQUIRER, from this date, to $1.50 per annum, if paid in advance. If payment be not made within the year, $2.00 will be charged. If delayed until after the year expires, $2.50 will be charged. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

All subscriptions paid between this date, and February Court, on the new year, will be considered in advance.

Come on, then, friends, and subscribe for the INQUIRER; there is scarcely a man in the County but can afford to take a County paper at these low rates.

To all our old subscribers, who are indebted to us for over one year's subscription, we will settle off at the rate of $2.00 per annum, if paid until February Court. After that time $2.50 will be charged.

Dec. 4, 1857.

TO PERSONS RAISING CLUBS.

To any one raising us a Club of *five new subscribers*, cash in advance, $7.50, we will send one copy of our paper, one year, *gratis*. To any one raising us a club of *ten new subscribers*, cash in advance, $15, we will send one copy of our paper, two years gratis; and a proportionable length of time for larger clubs. Come on, friends, now is the time, these long winter evenings, and under our reduced terms, to raise us a large number of new subscribers. We advise all in want of a good paper, to subscribe for the BEDFORD INQUIRER.

We will furnish PETERSON'S MAGAZINE and the BEDFORD INQUIRER, both, one year, for $3.00 in advance.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We this week, to the exclusion of much other matter, publish the last annual message of Gov. Pollock. It is an able document and conceded by all to be one of the best written that was ever delivered. We have the gratifying assurances that the finances of the State are in good condition. The fact is stated that the public debt is now less than forty millions, having been reduced $820,097 within a year, and $1, 816,857 during the last three years, while if the balance of $414,920 in the sinking Fund is added, the total reduction in three years will be $2,231,777. Gov. Pollock may well congratulate himself upon the improvement in the State finances during his administration. The good results of the sale of the Main Line are described at some length by the Governor, and since the State is relieved of the burden of supporting that line, the promise is held out of still greater benefit in the future. In connexion with this subject, the Governor recommends the abolition of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The financial crisis in the country occupies some space in the message, and the Governor's views in regard to reform in our banking system, as well as in the federal revenue system, are such as will be generally approved by Pennsylvanians. The public institutions of the State are treated appropriately, and the importance of establishing an Agricultural Bureau is pointed out. The subject of education receives due notice, and our common school system is justly regarded as contributing greatly to the well-being of the people. A number of minor matters are mentioned, and their is an urgent recommendation that an executive mansion be erected in which the Governor may be able to live in a certain state of dignity commensurate with his high office. The allusions to national subjects are, with great propriety, confined to a single small paragraph, and with some appropriate remarks in regard to his retirement from office, the Governor concludes a message which is really one of the best written that we have read for a long time.

Happy will we be if the successor of Gov. Pollock, Gov. Packer, will continue his wise policy, and not fall into the opposite course, like all his Locofoco predecessors.

The Black-Locofoco paper of this place intimates that we ought to publish the speech of beef Bigler in answer to Douglas. We have some objections to this. We are informed by persons who were in the Senate at the time, that every Pennsylvanian who was there hung his head in shame for the honor of his State at the poor fist he made of himself, and the manner in which the Little Giant overpowered him.—He was the butt and laughing stock of the Senate and all present, and made a complete ass of himself. One of the leading Locofocos of this place, a short time since, remarked to us that Bigler was not qualified for the undertaking, and that he was the wrong man; that Jeff Davis, Hunter, or some other good man would have been the right one. However, we will make a proposition to the nigger-organ, if it will publish the whole of Douglas' great speech, we will publish the speech of Bigler.—What say you, will you do it?

The nigger-organ of this place says that the batch of Treasury notes to the amount of *twenty millions*, are not *shinplasters* because they draw three per cent. interest. This is all humbug. It was at first proposed that they should bear six per cent., but this was objected to by the Locofocos, because it would defeat the object for which they were issued—a circulating medium—as they would be taken by brokers and money lenders, to secure the six per cent. They are a circulating medium—the government pays them out—being bankrupt in other currency, and not having a dollar on hand to redeem them with. They are a Locofoco shinplaster currency, and intended as a kind of Government Locofoco Bank, to reconcile those Whigs who voted for the old Federalist, Buchanan.

Gov. Wise, the Locofoco fire-eating Governor of Virginia, and the man who pulled President Polk's nose, is out in a long letter in opposition to the bogus Lecompton Constitution. He says that the people have the right to decide upon all their own laws. What will the nigger-organ, around the corner, say now, when two more such friends of it, as Wise, and Stringfellow, who, Prentice of the Louisville Journal says, should be a *Strungfellow*, are forced to come out against the present high-handed Locofoco outrage—the bogus-Lecompton Constitution, which attempts to force iniquitous laws on the people of that territory, against their will? A chameleon, however, can change its color, to suit any occasion.

Jerry Black, and the other members of the present nigger administration, recently descended from their high position and wrote bitter partizan letters to a Locofoco meeting in Philadelphia. They abounded in slang phrases, such as "Black Republicans," "Abolitionists," &c. This is the first time in the history of the country that high cabinet officers have stooped to such contemptible meanness. Even under the bitter partisan administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, Polk and Pierce this was not done. It alone remains for this nigger-loving administration to descend so low. What a figure it will make in history!

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM KANSAS.

We have just learned that a telegraph dispatch announces that the bogus Lecompton Constitution has been defeated at the election appointed by the Free State Legislature on the 4th inst, by a majority of 8000 votes. We presume this will put a settler on the attempt to force a Constitution upon a free people against their will, forever. What will Buchanan and his Southern fire-eaters say to this?—Does this not really show that the vast majority of the people of Kansas have been attempted to be deprived of their just rights!

Gov. Pollock, Messrs, Schell, of the Senate, and Gastner, Hay and McClure of the House, and D. J. Chapman, Esq., of Philadelphia, have our thanks for early copies of the Governor's Message.

By request, our former fellow-citizen, Prof. R. WEISER, of Des Moines, Iowa, will deliver an address in the Lutheran Church, on Saturday evening next, on "*The Origin and Dignity of the School.*"

MINERAL BANK OF CUMBERLAND.

We learn from the Cumberland Telegraph, that the astounding result of the investigation of the books of the Mineral Bank by the Trustees, Messrs. Beall and Pearre, shows the misapplication of one hundred and twenty two thousand, seven hundred and sixty dollars, (funds belonging to the bank,) by its late President, Joseph H. Tucker, who has 'vamosed the ranche.' An affidavit covering these charges, has been sworn to, and an attachmens issued thereupon against the personal effects of Mr. Tucker. He is alleged to have drawn out the money on fifteen several bills of exchange, which have since mysteriously disappeared. Other indebtedness, swelling the aggregate to $150,000, has also been proved against him, and but for this defalcation, the bank would have been fully able to pay every dollar it owed and had a handsome surplus in its coffers.

DEATH OF JOHN B. M'PHERSON, ESQ.,—It becomes our painful duty to announce the death, early this morning of our respected fellow-citizen, JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg, a situation he has retained ever since the establishment of that institution in 1812—more than forty years. He was in his 69th year. His health has been feeble for a considerable time, and he sank gradually and peacefully to his rest, leaving a reputation behind him, which is a pleasant inheritance to his children. Of stern, unbending integrity, and of exemplary moral character, warm in his friendships, closely attentive and correct in all his business transactions, few men have left us who possessed more of the confidence of the community than did the deceased. We have been warm and intimate friends for many years, and it becomes us not to let his departure pass without this our slight tribute to his worth.—*Gettysburg Sentinel of Jan.* 4, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We refer the reader to the advertisement of this popular remedy. It is highly recommended by all who have used it, and has effected wonderful results by its magnetic influence. We know of gentlemen in this country who have been almost bald for years, and have had their hair entirely restored to its former luxuriance and beauty, by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative.—Lagrange Bulletin.

For sale by Dr. Harry.—b.

☞ *Bilious Cholic and Cramp in the Stomach* can be relieved in 10 minutes, in every case, by using from 5 to 30 drops of DU VALL'S GALVANIC OIL.

For sale by B. F. Harry, and F. C. Reamer, Bedford, William Lysinger, J. B. Farquhar, and all country merchants.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

DRAWN for February Term, 2d Monday, (8th day,) 1858:

Jacob H. Wright, Esq. (Foreman,) St. Clair Township; John Stonerook, M. Woodberry; Hugh Wilson, Southampton; Wm. P. Scott, S. Woodberry; John Stiffler, Snakespring; Asa Duvall, Broadtop; John Sanson, Bedford; Levi Evans, Monroe; David C. Foor, E. Providence; Thomas Leasure, Southampton; Wm. Bowles, Bedford Borough, John Evans, Londenderry; Henry Hersberger, Snakespring; Martin Blackburn, Jr., Napier; Jacob Evans, Londonderry; John Feighter, St Clair; Henry Miller, Cumb Valley; David Flock, Broadtop; John Keagy, M. Woodberry; John L. Hill, Juniata; George Stuckey, Napier; Adam Ickes, Union, Abraham S. Ritchey, Juniata; Henry Kensinger, Liberty.

PETIT JURORS.

Philip Morgert, W. Providence Township; Emanuel Shafer, Colerain; Reuben Smith, do.; Jacob Andrews, St. Clair; John W. Schebley, Bedford; Alex. Shoemaker, Harrison; Zachariah Koontz, Bedford, Peter Mowry, Jr., Napier; John Long, Liberty; John H. Barton, E. Providence; David Sollenberger, S. Woodberry; David Diehl, Monroe; Nathan Horton, Hopewell; Thomas McCreary, St. Clair; John Pennell, Monroe; Abraham McClelland, Colerain; John Conrad, Union; George S. Mullin, Napier; James Mortimore, Harrison; William Colvin, Napier; James Allison, do., John James, Union; Wm. Ritchey, (of Michael,) E. Providence; David F. Buck, S. Woodberry; William O'Neal, Monroe; Adolphus Ake, Union; John Alsip, Bedford Borough; Perry Morgan, Colerain; Frederick Sliger, Cumb. Valley; Gideon B. Martin, E. Providence; Solomon Nycum, do., John Hook, Cumb. Valley; Alexander Eichelberger, Hopewell; Henry Hand, E. Providence; William Sellars, Bedford; David Eshleman, E. Providence; Adam Weaverling, West do.; George Potter, M. Woodberry.

Certified at the Commissioners' Office, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1857.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12, 1858.

FLOUR.—Superfine flour of all varities firm at $4 50 per barrel, cash. Extra at from $5.12½ to $5 25. Rye Flour at $3 25 per barrel. Corn Meal dull at $3.25 per barrel.

WHEAT.—Prime red $1.10 per bushel, and white at $1.75 to $1.20, for good to prime.—Corn—55@57 for white, and 62@64 cts. for yellow. Penn'a Rye at 75@77 cts. Penn'a Oats 35@36 cts. per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1858.

FLOUR.—Extra flour at $4 90@$5 per barrel; fancy brands $5 50 to $6 25 per barrel. Rye flour $3.75 per barrel, Corn flour $3 per barrel. Wheat—Reds at 110 and 115 cts. and whites, prime, 120@130 cts. Rye, 70 cts.—Corn, white and red, 60@62 cts., according to dryness. Oats, Penn'a, at 35 cts.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride, by A. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. Isaac Feather and Miss Ann Wentz, both of Union Tp.

DIED.

In Friends Cove, on Sunday the 10th inst., Mrs. Rachel Stiffler, wife of Mr. Hiram Stiffler, aged 33 years, 5 months and 5 days.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Over and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 8th day of February next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUCK, Sheriff.

Jan. 15, 1858.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at February Term, (2d Monday, 8th day,) 1858.

George Mullin	vs J. S. Morrison's adm'r,
J. S. Morrison's adm'r	" George Mullin
Margaret Biddle	" Henry Barley et al,
Maria McEldowney	" Samuel Williams et al,
Conrad Ronn	" Solomon Diehl,
Dr. G. W. Anderson	" David Over,
Peter J. Little	" Jacob Strock,
E. A. Fockler	" Joseph Hardsock et al,
A. J. Snively	" Samuel Brown,
Same	" William Keeffe,
James Cessna	" Henry Miller et al,
Amos Willison	" Jesse Dicken,
John Bridaham	" Mary Oyler et al,
Eben Pennell	" Abram R. Craine et al,
Joseph Gouden	" Daniel Metzgar et al,
Elizabeth Kelly	" William Walsh,
D. L. Keagy's use	" Peter Morningstar et al,
Jesse Sleek	" William Sleek,
Ludwick Fisher's adm'r	" John McCanles,
Burgess &c. Bed. Bor.	" S. M. Barclay's heirs,
Solomon Dicken et al	" Margaret Elliott,
T. & J. King	" John G. Hartley,
Samuel Kreiger	" William Woy,
Michael Wheeling et al	" Philip Hoon et al,
John Bowser	" Samuel Whetstone.

SAM'L H. TATE, *Prothy.*

Prothonotary's Office, Jan. 15, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Register of Bedford County hath issued letters testamentary to the subscriber, on the Estate of Ann Feighter, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd. All those who know themselves indebted to said Estate will please make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS McCOY, *Adm'r.*

1st mo. 15th, 1858.

Notice to Collectors of Poor Tax.

ALL Collectors of Poor Tax, including those, of 1857, are hereby notified to settle up their Duplicates, and those who do not square up by next February Court, excepting only the Collectors for 1857, will have to abide by the consequences.

By order of the Board of Poor Directors:

Jan. 15, 1858.—d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 8th day of February, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One Tract of Land containing 250 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Barkman, Philip Snider and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James Mountain.

Also, one Tract of land containing 132 acres, more or less, about 18 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Weekly, John Zook, Christian Long and others, situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Lowery.

Also, one Tract of unimproved Land containing 21 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George W. Gump, Joseph Souser, James Ferguson and others, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James Hughes.

Also, all defendant's, Samuel A. Sleek's, right, title, interest and claim, in and to a Tract of Land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of B. W. Garretson, Jacob Snider, John Wolf's heirs, Henry Hoover and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel A. Sleek.

Also, one Lot of Ground, in the Borough of Shellsburg, fronting 120 feet on Vine Street, and extending back about 200 feet to land of A. B. Bunn, with a story and a half Frame House and log stable thereon erected, adjoining public road on the East, and lot of Edward Garlinger on the West, and taken in execution as the property of Mary Palmer.

Also, one Lot of Ground, in the town of Hopewell, fronting 30 feet on Mifflin Street and extending back 150 feet, with a two story Plank House and smoke house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., on the North and lot of Henry K. Strong on the South East—

Also, one Lot of Ground, in the Town of Hopewell, fronting about 150 feet on Wood Street and extending, back to mill race, and lying three square, with three two story rough cast Dwelling Houses, blacksmith shop, shoemaker shop and tinner shop, thereon erected—

Also, all defendant's right, title and interest in 30 acres of unimproved coal land, warranted in the name of John L. Grove, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., the Hopewell, Coal and Iron Company, and others—

Also, one Tract of unimproved bottom Land known as the Adam Young Tract, containing 25 acres, more or less, adjoining Juniata River on the North, and lands of John King's heirs on the East and West—

Also, all defendant's, Thomas W. Horton's, right, title, interest and claim, in and to one Tract of Land, called Buck Bottom, containing 60 acres, more or less, about 4 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half Plank House thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Forrester on the West, and the Juniata River on the North, East and South—

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to three Tracts of unimproved Coal Lands, warranted in the name of Thomas W. Horton and Jesse Grove, containing in all about 154 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of William Montgomery, now John Cessna, Esq. on the North and West, and lands of John Ford and others on the South, and lands of William Evans on the East, and all the above described lands situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, except Buck Bottom, which is situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas W. Horton.

Also, all defendant's, Robert Elliott's, interest in and to a Tract of Land, containing 289 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a Cabin House and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Oster, John Oster and others, situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Robert Elliott.

Also, one Tract of Land, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a Cabin House thereon erected, adjoining lands of Alfred Entrekin, John Savage and others, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Berkstresser.

WILLIAM S. FLUCK, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 15, 1858.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, will take notice that the following accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation, on Friday the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, viz:

The account of James Carnell, Administrator of the Estate of Elias Ritz, Esq., late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The final account of David Stoler, Administrator of the Estate of John Stoler, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.

The account of William Overaker, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Overaker, late of Colerain Township, dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snider, Administrator of the Estate of Sophia Snider, who was Administratrix of John Snider, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snider, Administrator of the Estate of Sophia Snider, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Simon Brumbaugh, Administrator of the Estate of David Barley, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The Guardianship account of John B. Alexander of Wells Township, Fulton County, formerly Broadtop Township, Bedford County Guardian of Catharine Ready, now intermarried with William Tookard, Mary Ann Ready, Rosanna Ready, George Ready and John Ready, minor children of Alexander Ready, late of said Township, dec'd.

The final account of John Kinton, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Kinton, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of David Walter, Executor of the last Will and Testament of James Walter, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The accont of Jacob Dunkle, Administrator of the Estate of Susan Dunkle, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of Mrs. Charlotte L. Harmer, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Elwood Harmer, dec'd, who was Administrator of the Estate of Thomas B. Miller, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The Guardianship account of Frederick Kauffman, Guardian of David, George and Susanna Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Francis Jordan, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Cromwell, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Gideon Hitchew, Administrator of the Estate of Charles Zembrun, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

SAM'L H. TATE, *Register.*

Register's Office, Jan. 15, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ascom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndollar & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F LOWRY,
C. W. ASHCOM,
J. C EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

Bedford County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1857, before the Judges of the said Court—

The petition of FR. JORDAN, ESQ., one of the Executors of Philip Compher, deceased was read and filed, setting forth that Letters Testamentary were issued on the 18th of November, 1853, to petitioner and Alexander Compher, on the estate of said deceased, that he filed an account of his administration, which was confirmed by this Court, showing a balance due petitioner of $100,18 that no assets have come to his hands since, that his co-Executor being resideuty legatee, is the proper person to settle up said estate, and praying to be discharged his office as Executor aforesaid—

Whereupon, On Motion of A. KING, ESQ., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs and all other persons interested in said estate to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February, next, and show cause if any they have, why the said Fr. Jordan, Esq., should not be discharged from his office of Executor, as aforesaid.

By the Court.

L.S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk*

Jan. 8, 1858.

Bedford County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1857, before the Judges of the said Court—

The petition of FR. JORDAN, ESQ., administrator de bonis non of Richard E Bonnett, late of Hopewell Township, deceased, was read and filed, setting forth, that as administrator, aforesaid, he filed an account, which was confirmed by this Court on the 15th of February, 1856, showing a balance of $1762,20 in his hands, that the said fund was distributed by an Auditor, whose report was confirmed by this Court on the 1st of September, 1856, since which time he has paid out the whole of said balance according to said Auditor's Report and the decree of the said Court thereon, and praying to be discharged from his office as administrator, as aforesaid—

Whereupon, On Motion of A. KING, Esq., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs of Richard E. Bonnett, and upon all persons interested, to be and appear at our next Court and show cause if any they have, why the said Fr. Jordan should not be discharged from his office as administrator aforesaid.

By the Court.

L.S. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Jan. 8, 1858.

Estate of William Lane, dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1857, before the Judges of the same Court—

The petition of John Mower and S. L. Russell Administrators de bonis non, cum testamento annexo of William Lane, late of said County, dec'd, was read and filed, setting forth, that in pursuance of an order of this Court, they made sale of all the Real Estate of the said dec'd, so far as they then knew, and the money arising therefrom was applied to the payment of the debts of said dec'd, so far as the same were reached, that they have lately been informed that the said William Lane owned a body of unimproved wood land in Letterkenny Township, Franklin County, adjoining lands of Isaac Rosenberry, and others containing 2000 acres or thereabouts, that debts to a considerable amount, not less than $2,200, against the estate of said deceased yet remain unpaid, and praying the Court to make a decree authorizing them to raise, say $3,500, if possible, from the said Real Estate in Franklin County.

Whereupon, on motion of S. L. RUSSELL, Esq., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs, and all parties interested, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February, next, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be made by the Court, pursuant to the prayer of the petitioner.

L.S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of our said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Dec. 18, 1857.—l

SEND FOR IT.

THE most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, containing over *sixty splendid Engravings*, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, *two dollars a year*; single copies *fifty cents*. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

See advertisement headed "*Brilliant Prospectus*" in this paper. Address,

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
548 *Broadway, New-York.*

Dec. 11, 1857.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music arranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

Take Notice

THAT the subscribers have purchased of Henry Zimmerman, the following personal property, to wit: one Bay Mare, one Black Mare, one Colt, and broad tread Wagon, which property we intend leaving with him during our pleasure.

PIPER & SCOTT.

Pattonsville, Dec. 18, 1857.—c

WANTED,

AN active and well qualified salesman—one possessing the necessary qualifications—and can bring undoubted references, as to character, mercantile habits, &c.—may hear of a situation by application to the Editor of this paper—no inexperienced assistant need apply.

Jan. 1, 1858.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this is the first time for years of business, that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. Hides of all kinds will be taken in payment for balances due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.—tf.

Estate of Joseph Hunt, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Joseph Hunt, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having accounts or claims against said Estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement—either to the undersigned Administratrix, at the late residence of the dec'd, or to the undersigned Administrator, residing in Bedford.

MARIA HUNT, *Administratrix,*
S. RADEBAUGH, *Administrator,*
of the Estate of Joseph Hunt, dec'd.

Jan. 1, 1858.—f.

BROAD TOP COAL,

FROM RIDDLESBURG COLLIERY.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping COAL from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by Railroad to Hopewell, at as low price as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or on their agent, T. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID LINGENFELTER, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 11, 1857.—f. Napier Township.

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford County, that an Appeal will be held by the Commissioners, at the Commissioners' Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the days specified, to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle and South Woodberry, on Monday the 11th day of January, next.

For the Townships of Broadtop, Liberty Monroe, East and West Providence, and Snakespring, on Tuesday the 12th day of January, next.

For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harrison, Londonderry, and Southampton, on Wednesday the 13th day of January next.

For the Townships of Bedford, Juniata, Napier, and the Boroughs of Bedford and Schellsburg, on Thursday the 14th day of January, next.

When and where all persons or corporators, feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress according to law.

WM. WHETSTONE,
H. J. BRUNNER,
C. EVANS,
Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*
Commissioners Office, }
Dec. 25, 1857. }

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Huntingdon and Broadtop R. R., On and after Monday, March 24, 1857, two passenger trains a day each way, (except Sunday,) will run between Hopewell and Huntingdon.

Leaves Hopewell at 12 15 P. M., and 6 10 P. M.

Arrives at Hopewell at 9 40 A. M., and 5 40 P. M.

Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for the East and West on Penn'a. R. R.

THOS. F. WEERMAN.
Supt.

Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857.

SHRYOCK & SMITH, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Pr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

HAMMERED IRON.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have leased, the Bedford Forge, heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situate in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered Iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their Iron may be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought Iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices.

PIPER & SCOTT.

Nov. 27, 1857.—tf.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY,

Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments, to Marriage generally, by B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. DE LANEY, 17, Lispenard Street, New York.

Nov. 13, 1857.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA.

(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE, IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, made *BROOMS*, Patent Grooved *CEDAR-WARE*, *Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES*, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.—zz.

WINDMILLS! WINDMILLS!!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers, as well as the public generally, that he still continues the manufactory of *WINDMILLS*, and keeps them on hand constantly. He will also do all kinds of repairing in his line of business. As his mills are well known in Bedford county, he deems it unnecessary to say anything about them. His shop is as formerly, at the East end of Bedford, on Pitt Street, near the Foundry.

SIMON DICKERHOOF.

Aug. 21, 1857.—3m.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—*A Pomade for beautifying the Hair.*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance—It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the
"*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*"

For sale by all Druggists. 127eowz.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, on the estate of Catharine Oldham, late of said township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJ. H. WALKER,
Adm'r

Oct. 16, 1857.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

W. HOERKENS.

UPHOLSTERER.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATTRASSES, with or without springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention.—He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence on East Pitt Street, one door west of Maj. Washabaugh's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times.—We respectfully invite cash and prompt six month customers to call and examine our stock, assuring them that we shall offer greater inducements than ever heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted, for which, we will pay the highest price.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

Oct. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, on the estate of Catharine Oldham, late of said township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJ. H. WALKER,
Adm'r.

Oct. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that my wife, Sophia O'Neal, has left my house, without any just cause, and that I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract, and I hereby warn all persons not to trust her on my account.

JAMES O'NEAL.

West Providence Tp., Nov. 20, 1857.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY,

Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments, to Marriage generally, by B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. DE LANEY, 17, Lispenard Street, New York.

Oov. 13, 1857.

A Great Arrival of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE,

a general assortment of new style Fall and Winter Goods, comprising Ladies' Dress Goods, in part Crocovella, Satin striped and Plain De Lains, Barrel Cashmeres, Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, De Baize, Calicoes, &c.

For Gentlemen and Boys' wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts Vestings, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woolen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Green and Black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c. Hardware—Shovels, Forks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 2, 1857.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Bolting Cloths, and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable Mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD,

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Mill wright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD,

at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.

February 15, 1856.

WINDMILLS! WINDMILLS!!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers, as well as the public generally, that he still continues the manufactory of *WINDMILLS*, and keeps them on hand constantly. He will also do all kinds of repairing in his line of business. As his mills are well known in Bedford county, he deems it unnecessary to say anything about them. His shop is as formerly, at the East end of Bedford, on Pitt Street, near the Foundry.

SIMON DICKERHOOF.

Aug. 21, 1857.–3m.

As the season for chapped hands and faces, is coming on, we advise our friends to call on Dr. Harry, at the cheap Drug Store, and get a box of Bazin's Amandine for prevention and cure of chapped hands, only 37½ per box.

A. King. Fr. Jordan.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

King & Jordan, Attorneys at Law

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties.

Agencies, Collections, and all other business intrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

OFFICE in Juliana street, formerly occupied by D. H. Hofius, Esq., and more recently in the occupancy of Jos. Mann, Esq.

January 5, 1855.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel office and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

HOFIUS & FILLER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care.—During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

D. H. HOFIUS.
JNO. H. FILLER.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH,

Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE two doors South of the Mengel House, and next door to the office of Mann & Spang, where he will attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.

Bedford, Jan. 11, 1856.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

EXCHANGE BUILDING, BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22,1857.

LATEST ARRIVAL AT REEDS.

NEW GOODS!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarassment, and the universal complaints of the hard times, the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found

Cloths,	Ladies' Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,	French Merinos,
Satinets,	Silks,
Tweeds,	Mous de Laines,
Jeans,	Valencias,

Vestings,

and a great variety of other Goods for Ladies, and Children's wear.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

An excellent assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks taken at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States.

JACOB REED.

Oct. 30, 1857.

Great Arrival of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, for the passage of an Act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue, with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford, in the County of Bedford, and called "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON,
W. T. DAUGHERTY,
W. P. SCHELL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAML. L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pa., June 26, 1856.–6m.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, &c., can be had of Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

25 WITNESSES;

or, THE

FORGER CONVICTED.

John S. Dye is the Author,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of

A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle.

when, for 10 successive nights over

☞ 50,000 People ☜

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF the Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing every Genuine Bill in Existence, and exhibiting at a glance every Counterfeit in Circulation!!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

☞ No index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker, and Business Man can see *all at a Glance.*

English, French and German.

Thus Each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Most Perfect Bank Note List Published.

Also a List of

All the Private Bankers in America.

A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EUROPE AND AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also

A SERIES OF TALES

From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE,

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker,

Publisher and Proprietor, 79 Wall Street, New York.

April 24, 1857–zz.

H. D. PEUGH, ETTIE A. FISHBURN.

NEW FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & Co., respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity, to their new and handsome stock of goods, just opened in "Mann's Building," Juliana Street, opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest styles and best quality.

Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks,
All Wool De Laines,
Do do " (printed.)
Black Gro de Rhine,
French Merino, (plain and printed.)
Moss Head Fringes,
Bugle Laces,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Gauntlets,
Gents' Black Kid Gloves,
Black and Fancy Elastic Belts,
Chenille Trimmings,
Chenille Scarfs,
Chenille Head Dresses,
Fancy French Corsets,
Velveteen, &c., &c.

Ladies and Children's **BONNETS**, in great variety.

A general assortment of Ladies' and Misses' SHOES, GAITERS, OVER SHOES, &c.

SHAWLS

of every quality and description.

PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS, JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Bedford, Oct. 30, 1857.

STAGE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

MRS. MARY COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that she has fitted up this old and well known stand, in a very superior style, for the accommodation of the public. Visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs will find the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

☞A gentleman of high qualification, and corteous department, has charge of the house, who will do all in his power to make the guests happy and comfortable.

☞Terms as moderate as anywhere else in the place.

Daily Stages from Latrobe, Cumberland, Hollidaysburg and Hopewell, all stop at this Hotel.

A Hack belonging to this Hotel will run between Bedford and the Springs.

Bedford, June 12, 1857.–zz.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA,

(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE, IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, made *BROOMS*, Patent Grooved *CEDAR-WARE*. *Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES*, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.–zz.

Look Here, Storekeepers and Others!

THE greatest assortment of Toys of every description, and Fancy articles of an endless variety, you can find at the great Curiosity Store, No. 141, N. 2d St., above Arch, Philadelphia. Also Fancy Baskets, Pipes, Segar Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Dominoes, Canes, China, Kid and Wax Babies, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

JOHN DOLL, *Importer.*
144, N. 2d St.

Sept. 4, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King, and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
JAMES MADARA.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

HENRY S. KING.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (12 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

Bedford Classical School, AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

Male and Female Departments Distinct.

Rev. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M., Principal,

Mrs. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, Preceptress.

Miss CORNELIA A. EVARTS, Music, French, Drawing, &c.

Mrs. LUCY SPOTTSWOOD, Oil Painting and Shell Work,

Miss MARY HELEN SMITH, Assistant.

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, Aug. 31st. Owing to the limited accommodations of the Seminary Building, the number of pupils will be limited. It is important, therefore, that applications for admission be made at an early day. Those who enter *before* the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the whole quarter; those who enter *after* the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the half quarter. No deduction made for absence except in cases of *protracted* illness.

In this school students are prepared for the higher classes of any college, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.—Whilst special care is taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality* and *thoroughness*, their Physical, Moral and Social Education is not neglected.

The government of the school is designed to be *parental*. It is the aim of the Principal and his associates to excite in their pupils a love of *right doing;* and to awaken within them some proper consciousness of the dignity of humanity. Parents may rest assured that any *gross* delinquency on the part of their children will be reported to them immediately, should circumstances require it, or the discipline of the school fail to accomplish the desired reformation.

TERMS per quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light and Fuel, $40.00,—one-half in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music,	$10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
French,	5 00
Drawing, and painting in Water Colors, each,	5 00
Oriental Painting,	5 00
Grecian Painting,	5 00
Oil Painting,	10 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Shell Work,	5 00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

Elementary English,	$4 00
Higher,	4 00
Classics,	6 25

Bedford, August 6, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Tp., on the estate of Rebecca Wright, late of said township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS G. WRIGHT,
Adm'r.

Nov. 20, 1857.

WANTED.

TWO Journeymen Tailors will be employed by the subscriber, if application be made immediately, constant employment and good wages will be given.

C. LOYER.

Bedford, Dec. 12, 1856.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

For pimples, and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has ever been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
To be had at DR. HARRY'S.

March 6.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be accquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRY'S.

March 6, 1857.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

STONEWARE.—Cream Crocks, Milk Crocks of all sizes; Butter Dishes, from one to one and a half gallon Pitchers, all of which are of best quality, for sale by

A. FERGUSON.

Bedford, Jan. 16, 1856.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

LOST! LOST!!

ONE box of Medicines, brought from Hollidaysburg to A. Furguson's Shoe Store, in mistake. The owner, or owners, will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

A. FURGUSON.

Nov. 27, 1857.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolff's Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Gift and Retail Book Store.

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL. BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.

Our Plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices, many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt edged, Muslin, Paper, &c., &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONERY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, foolscap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

Jewelry—Breast-pins, Ear-rings, Finger-rings, of all descriptions; Watches and Chains, Portmonnaes; Perfumeries, Children's Belts, Toys, Cravats, &c., &c., &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sept. 4, 1857.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY.

SITUATED in Juniata County, Pa., 8 miles from the Mifflin, and 6 miles from the Perrysville Stations of the Pa., R. Road. This Institution is especially noted in the following particulars:

1st. *Healthy location*—buildings nearly new—*in the midst of beautiful scenery.*

2d. The surrounding community is marked for *intelligence, morality,* and *high christian character.*

3d. *Being in the country,* students are *not beset by temptations,* as in towns and places of public resort.

4th. *Thorough Instruction* is given in all the branches necessary for BUSINESS, for TEACHING or for COLLEGE.

5th. *Mild, but firm discipline.*

6th. *Vicious students are not retained.*

7th. Special pains are taken in the Boarding Department to have *healthy food,* in *sufficient quantity* and *properly prepared.*

8th. The *comfort, happiness,* and *mental improvement* of pupils is constantly kept in view.

Terms. For Tuition, Boarding, Washing and Furnished Room, (per session of 5 mo.) $60. *payable quarterly in advance.* Light and Fuel extra. The Winter Session opens on the 3d of November next.

For further particulars apply to

J. H. SHUMAKER A. M., Prin.
Academia, Juniata Co., Pa.

Aug. 28, 1857.–3m.

BEDFORD HOTEL

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased and taken possession of the Bedford Hotel, lately in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the traveling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ The stages all stop at this hotel.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE

Dec. 29, 1854.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

de11 DANIEL BORDER.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Tinning Establishment to the frame building in Juliana Street, two doors south of "Brown's Store," where he will be happy to see all his old friends and customers. He keeps constantly on hand all kinds of ware in his line, as substantial and cheap as can be procured in the county.

ABRAHAM HERMAN.

Aug. 14, 1857.

Lumber! Lumber!!

100,000 SHINGLES of different kinds. Also, 75,000 feet of *LUMBER* of various sorts, such as White Pine, Yellow Pine, Poplar, Spruce, &c. For sale by F. D. BEEGLE.

St. Clairsville, Feb. 18, 1853–tf

Country Physicians, can have their orders filled, with the very best articles, at city prices at Dr. Harry's Cheap Drug Store, Pitt st. Bedford, Penn'a.

Oct. 31, 1856. DR. B. F. HARRY.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Oct. 9. 1857–zz.

RELIEF IN FIVE MINUTES

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c. &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N. Y.

Price 25 cents per box

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept. 18, 1857–zz.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

Cosmopolitan Art Association.

The famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings Purchased at a cost of $180,000! And Powers' world renowned Statue of the Greek Slave! Repurchased for six thousand dollars, with several hundred other Work of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan art association, who subscribe before the 29th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of three dollars is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "Manifest Destiny," also to a copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also to a Certificate in the award of premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every three dollars paid, the subscriber not only receives a splendid three dollar engraving, but also the beautiful illustrated two dollar Art Journal, one year.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the awards, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of five dollars, and a Certificate gratis.

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of the Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share.—Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number.—Specimen copies will be sent to all person who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
548 Broadway, New York.

Save a Dollar! Subscribe for 1858!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

THIS popular Monthly Magazine, already the cheapest and best in the world, will be greatly improved for 1858. It will contain over 900 pages of double column reading matter; from twenty to thirty steel plates, and over 500 wood engravings; which is proportionately more than any periodical, of any price, ever gave.

Its thrilling original Stories are from the best authors. Every volume contains one of Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS' copyright Novels, the celebrated author of "Fasion and Famine." Also, one of Mrs. E. D. E. N Southworth's, author of "The Lost Heiress."

Its Superb Mezzotints and other Steel Engravings, are the best published anywhere.

Its Colored Fashion Plates. Each number contains a Fashion Plate, engraved on Steel and colored; also a dozen more New Styles, engraved on Wood. Also, a Patttern, from which a dress, mantilla or child's costume, can be cut out without the aid of a mantuamaker.

New Receipts, Crochet Work, Embroidery, Patterns, &c.

In the greatest proportion, are given. Also, new and fashionable Music.

It is the best Ladies' Magazine in the world.—Try it for one year.

TERMS.—Always in Advance.

One copy one year,	$2,00
Three copies, for one year,	5,00
Five copies for one year,	7,50
Eight copies, for one year,	10,00
Sixteen copies for one year,	20,00

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

Three, five, eight or sixteen copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club, our "Casket," containing forty Engravings, will be given gratis; or, if preferred, a copy of the Magazine for 1858. For a Club of sixteen, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1858 in addition. Address, post paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Nov. 27, 1857. ☞Specimens sent Gratis.

Chairs and Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by Wm. Ritchey as a Machine shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and Cabinet furniture, consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

June 12, 1857. ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.